

## DEMOCRATS

Turn Cold Shoulder to Plans of  
Haly and Beckham For-  
ward Club.

Frankfort Supporters of Former  
Dictator Prominent at the  
Banquet.

Local Republicans Will Center  
Strength on County Com-  
missioner Nominations.

### LORRAINE MIX FOR COUNTY JUDGE

Democrats throughout the State are still discussing the attempt of the Haly-Beckham gang to obtain control of the Democratic party through the assistance of the Forward League, a new organization which is to be used principally in pulling the Haly-Beckham chestnut out of the fire. There was one sad disappointment for the opening run of the Forward League campaign. The Democrats did not warm up for a minute over the appearance of Grape-Juice Bryan, as they realize the Haly-Beckham chestnut in life is to advertise Bryan first, last and all the time, knowing that advertising will enhance his value as a lyceum lecture performer. Instead of endorsing Kentucky Democracy, Bryan's appearance had just the opposite effect. In fact his presence here was just like flaunting the proverbial red flag in front of a bull. That the Forward Club League was a little pet project of the Haly-Beckham machine is shown by the list of Frankfort people who attended, many of them being known as strong Haly adherents or either holding office when Gen. Percy was handing out the pie.

The following are the Frankfort people who accepted invitations and attended the opening of the Haly-Beckham campaign for control of Kentucky Democracy: J. M. Jones, Elwood Hamilton, H. V. McGhee, Keene McGinnis, J. A. Scott, G. C. Shaw, Kelly C. Smithers, M. M. Hogan, M. J. Meagher, D. P. Richardson, Guy H. Vandyke, N. T. Harrod, R. W. Keenan, Henry H. Hays, and Chaplain Rev. Benjamin Anderson. Duna Moss, George L. Hansen, W. S. Rosson, W. C. Marshall, Paul Meagher, F. M. Dailley, J. M. Sullivan and other lesser lights. The party was chaperoned by Beckham and Haly. Many of the people who were found advocating a prohibition platform in the Democratic party, while Gen. Percy will keep in the background making the balls for them to fire. The intention was for one of the gentlemen from Frankfort to introduce resolutions committing the Democratic party to prohibition, but this move was side-tracked for the time being because of the cool reception received by Bryan and the Forwarders.

Local Republicans are still in a turmoil over the coming election and the Chilton-Searcy faction are holding nightly meetings in the Herald office trying to agree on a slate for the primary, while the anti-machine faction are also meeting to place a rival ticket in the field. Representative Dover, who resides in the county, is being courted by Sheriff, and will probably have the backing of Dr. Lewis Ryans, Joe Conkling and others who are in bad standing with the Chilton-Searcy combine. It is rumored that the Chilton-Searcy faction want Maas for Mayor, Henry Hays for Sheriff, Matt Chilton for County Attorney, Robert Lucas for Police Court Prosecutor, Gus Neunth for Police Court Bailiff, Squire Samuels for Police Court Judge, and W. C. Owens for County Judge. One Republican identified with the Chilton-Searcy machine says that they are not going to be particular in selecting the local ticket and will fill with any old material, with the exception of the nominees for County Commissioner, and for these offices are going to make determined effort to select leading and representative Republican business men with the hope of the latter carrying through any scrubs they may select for the other offices.

Announcements are coming thick and fast for the Democratic nominations, among them being Lorraine Mix, who is now officially in the race for County Judge and has received pledges of support from many prominent Democratic leaders. Many of the union molders are soliciting support for Councilman Mike McGinnis for Bailiff of the Police Court, he being a member of that union. Andrew M. Sea is officially in the race for City Treasurer, while Dolph Schmitt is expected to announce for Tax Receiver. Pres Hay has already gone to extensive advertising because of rumored opposition from Charles Milliken, while friends of Attorney Will McDonough want him to get in the race. Allen Smith has also set a hot pace for County Assessor and will probably have no opposition. Senator Charles Knight will have no opposition for re-election, having been a good advocate not only for his district but a staunch supporter of the local Democracy. George Barrett in the First ward, Adam Spahn in the Second and Third, "Bully" Kuhl in the Fourth and Fifth, Maykel O'Brien in the Sixth and Seventh, Will Perry in the Eighth and Ninth, will all be candidates for re-election while the friends of Will Duffy want him to announce for Senator in the Thirtieth district.

### MOURN HIS DEATH.

The joyous spirit of New Year's was turned into sadness for the friends and relatives of Patrick J. Lally, the widely known and popular street car inspector, when it became known that he had succumbed to pneumonia, following an illness of only a week. Pat Lally was well known to everybody in Louisville, where he had resided for years. He had numerous friends among the railway men and traveling public, and everybody who met him was better for the acquaintance. The deceased was reared in Portland and in 1876 obtained employment with the railway company as a driver and conductor of mule cars. Eight years later he was appointed a United States storekeeper-gauger, under the first administration of President Grover Cleveland, holding the position four years. He then returned to the car service as a conductor. Later he had charge of the street car transfer station at Fourteenth and Main streets, where he was located several years. For nearly a quarter of a century he had been an inspector. Although at times he was assigned to other lines, most of his service had been on the Fourth and Second street cars. Here he had charge of heavy traffic and in looking after the welfare of the High School girls using cars in going to and from school. His wife died several years ago, but surviving him are a son, Roy Lally, a traveling salesman; a daughter, Mrs. Mamie Hess; three brothers, Michael, John and William Lally, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Litzelswope. The funeral was held Tuesday morning at the Catholic funeral home, where he had been associated with him for many years serving as pallbearers.

### CARRANZA CONSUL ARRESTED.

Juan T. Burns, Carranza Consul General at New York, was arrested Wednesday charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunitions to Vera Cruz in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation of October, 1915. Three indictments have been brought against Burns, it was learned. Aside from the alleged conspiracy to violate the President's proclamation, the defendant is accused also of deceiving the Customs authorities by falsely manifesting ammunition shipments as hardware. The arrest, made by special agents of the Department of Justice, is the outcome of a raid on the offices of an importing and exporting company operated recently by Mexicans, and of the arrest of a man named Reuben Mier, at Houston, Texas. Mier was formerly employed at New York in the Mexican Consulate. Prior to coming to New York about one year ago as Consul General for the Carranza Government, Burns was representative of Gen. Carranza and Consul for his government at Galveston, having been sent there from El Paso shortly after the present Mexican Government became a factor in the affairs of the nation. He succeeded as Consul General in New York Dr. Alfredo Catregli, now financial representative here of the Carranza Government.

### REQUIEM.

Division 1, A. O. H., held its last meeting of the year on Thursday of last week, with President Mark Ryan in the chair, and all the officers present. The faithful old guard, who never fail to attend the meetings and are ever active in the welfare of Ancient Order of Hibernians, were conspicuous on this occasion—the final meeting. During the past year the officers and members of Division 1 had in contemplation the merging with other divisions, as has been done in other large cities by various divisions, it being a great saving in expenses and a source of much increase in funds for charitable purposes. At the last meeting the members, without a dissenting voice, resolved to discontinue meetings of Division 1 and have each member deposit his transfer card with Divisions 3 and 4, according to convenience and choice. After allowing bills and completing the business the meeting adjourned sine die.

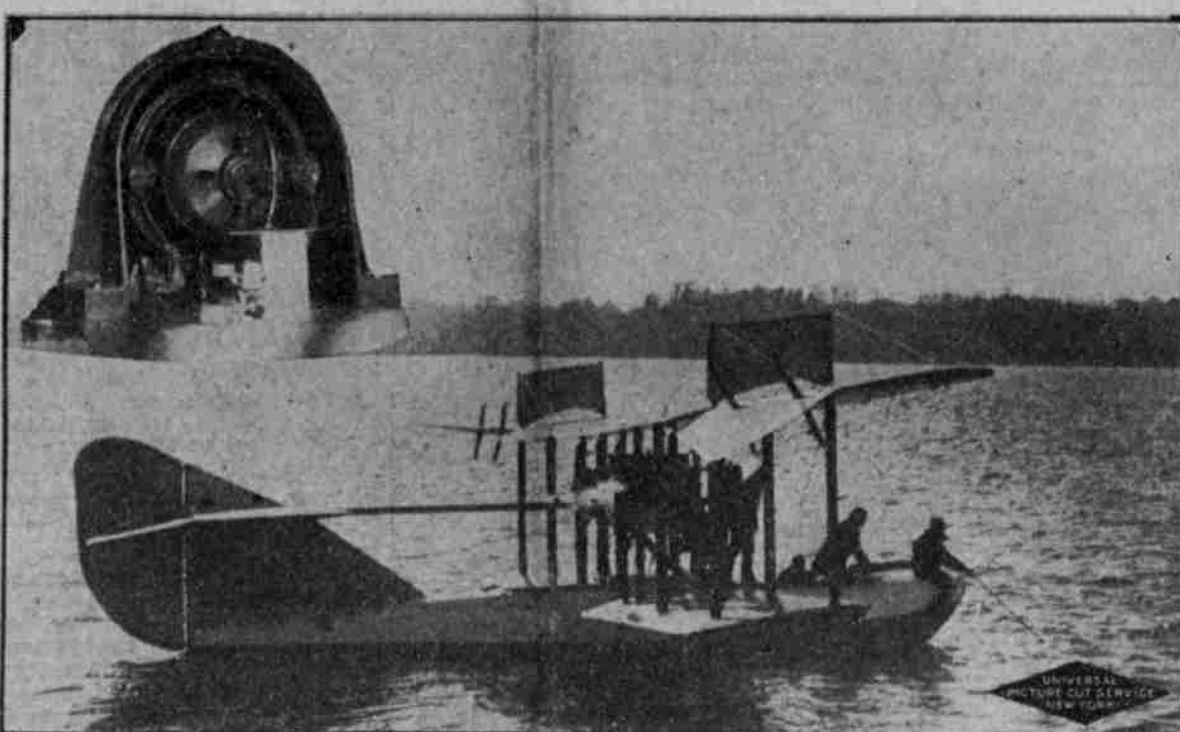


KING OF BULGARIA.

Quickly joined Germany asking for peace.

### NOVELTY NIGHT.

Next Wednesday will be known as "novelty night" at the Knights of Columbus meeting, which will be in charge of the Introduction Committee, and Dr. E. P. Marshall, Chairman of that committee, promises an interesting treat to the members who attend.



REAR VIEW OF AERO YACHT.

The yacht can safely start or alight on rough water and designed to carry five persons. Every possible item of up-to-date yacht equipment has been included in the aero-yacht design, including the Gyroscope stabilizer, which automatically keeps the aeroplane at an even balance.

## IRISH DRAFT

Mrs. Francis Sheehy Skeffington  
Declares It on the  
Way.

Lloyd George's Compromise  
Covers Plan to Force Con-  
scription.

Plan of Venal Politicians on  
Both Sides of Irish  
Sea.

### ARTIFICIAL FAMINE CREATED

"Conscription is scheduled to come into operation in Ireland and much sooner than many people expect," says Mrs. Francis Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the writer who was killed by the British in Dublin last spring. She is now visiting in New York. "Since the failure of his plan for settling the Irish problem last summer, on a partial home-rule-partition basis," she said, "Lloyd-George has been negotiating with the Irish party for a compromise. Martial law has failed to terrorize or subdue the Irish people, and 'diplomacy' is to be tried again. Appointment of a Catholic, Sir Bryan Mahon, as commander of the forces in Ireland, was calculated to alleviate public feeling, but the Irish people ignored the exchange of dictators. Martial law is no less martial because administered by a Catholic. 'Now the intended release of prisoners are to be released from the disease-breeding detention camps, and Ireland is expected to forget Easter week in a paroxysm of jubilation over the event. This is the 'better understanding' to be brought about. The monstrous injustice of imprisonment for months of hundreds of men who had no connection with the revolution, against whom no charge has yet been made, and who have never been accorded a trial, is to be discounted by the magnanimity of Lloyd-George's release order. The prisoners are to be released on long terms of imprisonment—many of them for life—will be forced to rot out their lives in Dartmoor and other penal colonies, herding with the lowest and most vicious of criminals."

Under cover of the good feeling thus engendered, negotiations will be reopened in which Lloyd-George's scheme for conscription may be foisted on a gullible people in exchange for an attenuated measure of local autonomy. Short of 150,000 of her best men, the last remnants of her people, Ireland's hopes of national regeneration will be forever crushed, her recuperative powers destroyed, her civilization banished from the earth, her soul battered for shekels and her existence as a nation, as a people, terminated in common with the downfall of her destroyer. Such is the plan of venal politicians on both sides of the Irish Sea. But the young men of Ireland will upset all these calculations. Lloyd-George will be forced to show his hand, and according to convenience and choice for conscription for Ireland. Whether force will accomplish the desired end is not so much the question as whether Lloyd-George will have the hardihood to attempt it. Young Ireland will have none of it.

"The politicians who stand idly by and see the country drained of its food supplies and a condition of artificial famine created which it is hoped will be a potent factor in forcing conscription on our people. The last ounce of food, the last able-bodied man in Ireland, will be commandeered for England's military needs, its resources drained to the last and the entire nation sacrificed on the altar of England's greed and Lloyd-George's ambition. The contrast between the two countries is really remarkable. In Great Britain, where I traveled extensively during the summer and autumn, I was forcibly struck by—and as a feminist greatly interested—the extent to which women have supplanted men in all fields of endeavor. On tram cars, bread vans, grocery wagons, on milk carts, as in the munition shops, they appeared equally at ease and quite capable of retaining their positions in the face of male rivalry, which must of necessity become acute at the termination of hostilities. The absence of able-bodied men of military age is the outstanding feature of life in Great Britain. In Ireland it is so different. Not even in loyal Belfast is there a single woman tram car conductor. The percentage of Irishmen available for military service, which previous to the war was far below that of Great Britain—owing to the abnormal emigration from Ireland—is now reversed, and Ireland's percentage is far above that of her neighbor's."

## PLUNKETT

Confident New British Govern-  
ment Will Settle Irish  
Question.

Conscription Impractical and  
Could Never Be Carried  
Through.

Home Rule Is Now a Matter  
Between Sections of  
Ireland.

### PARLIAMENT TO MAKE LAWS

Sir Horace Plunkett, one of the foremost leaders of Irish sentiment and who has the confidence of every section of Irish politics, including Ulster, who recently arrived in New York, is confident that the new British Government will succeed in bringing the Irish question to a settlement. Among the several features of the Irish problem which Sir Horace believes should and will be solved by proper handling are these: "A government in Ireland which will do away with the necessity for martial law. The adoption of other measures than conscription, conscription in Ireland itself being impracticable. Sacrifice on the part of the Irish sections over the home rule issue." Sir Horace has appealed to Ulster to join at once with Nationalist Ireland and give home rule a trial for ten years. "Conscription is impracticable. I do not believe it could be carried through. It would take more soldiers to attempt to carry it out than would be realized by the levy. There are other measures which will be more successful. When Irishmen lose their local point of view and have been afforded an opportunity to gauge the importance of this struggle unaffected by prejudices of a political nature it will not be possible to keep them out of Europe. Home rule is of course now a question between Ireland and England, but one between sections of Ireland. The ideal of a united Ireland is not to be abandoned and I am convinced that those who have held to the ideal will not be appeased by the gift of half a Parliament to three-quarters of the country.

"A recent proposal for settlement of the Irish question suggested a provisional and wholly Irish system of administration formed to carry on the business of Irish government for the duration of the war without prejudice to whatever solution of the major problem may be found possible thereafter. Ulster herself might solve the problem. It is a time when we need to close our ranks. Ulster and Ulster alone can do a service which the British empire would never forget. Let the people of Ulster say that they will join with the Nationalist Ireland and give home rule its trial for five years—now. If they do so they need not fear the future, for they will quicken every generous feeling in Ireland and send a pulse of life and hope through the whole empire. Will Ulster lead again?

"Ulster has given such services that hers is the right to be consulted. The Ulster men are busy in active pursuits and it was not sacrifice how strong their convictions were on the subject. They were not the kind to waste time on a problem until it became of practical importance. Now will the practical grasp that they have of affairs induce Ulster to make the sacrifice to end the present difficulty? I believe that if Ulster tried home rule she would stay in the Irish Parliament at the expiration of five years' trial, even if she went in with a representation no larger than that demanded by her numerical importance, much less than that required because of her financial and industrial importance. "I was convinced that the Lloyd-George proposals for settlement of the Irish question by which twenty-six counties were to have home rule at once would not solve the difficulty, would not diminish the

necessity for martial law, and on the contrary would play into the hands of the most violent section of the Sinn Fein group. I urged a provisional government which would do away with the necessity for home rule. My proposal was that the Irish government, so to speak, should go into commission. Let its administration be placed in the hands of an executive council, consisting of Irishmen of recognized standing drawn from different parts of Ireland and fairly representative of the main interests and currents of opinion in the country. I suggested that Ulster, on account of its industrial and commercial importance, should be given representation beyond what its numerical strength would demand. Any Irish legislation would remain in the Imperial Parliament where it would be looked after by the Irish representatives. The council would be nominated by the Prime Minister, in connection with leaders of the Irish sections. The chief executive officer of the Irish government would be a Secretary of State for Ireland, would have a seat in the Cabinet and be responsible for Irish Parliamentary business, questions, estimates, legislation. It may be that a provisional adjustment of the Irish question will be settled in another way, but the real advantages of such a provisional government should be borne in mind. It would afford the Irish people a taste of getting North and South Ireland together in the actual work of Irish government. From the Nationalist point of view it would be well to have at the end of the war a government which would automatically disappear and leave the ground clear for the new regime."

### INTENTIONS WERE GOOD.

A certain young real estate man who resides on East Breckinridge street was pretty near a hero one night during the holidays. Answering the phone about 9 o'clock one evening he was startled to discover the agonizing voice of a dear young lady friend and neighbor who beseeched him to come to her protection at once, as she believed there were burglars in the house and the rest of the family were out. Our hero hastily grabbed a pistol without looking and galloped madly to the rescue just like in a moving picture reel. No trace of burglars were found and after everything had calmed down it was discovered that the rescuer was armed with a toy water pistol which was given to one of the children for a Christmas present and which he grabbed in his haste without examining. But just like moving pictures, the episode turned out happily.

### OLDEST PARISH.

Florida has the distinction of being the cradle-land of Catholicity on the North American continent. The missionaries sent out by Spain kept pace in their peaceful victories of the gospel with the extraordinary conquests effected by Spanish arms in the subjugation of the vast territories of the New World to the crown of Castile and Leon. The landing of Ponce de Leon on the shores of Florida on Low Sunday, April 3, 1513, is the first historically authenticated presence of Europeans in the territory now comprising the United States. Probably no religious accompanied him on this expedition. In 1521 an attempt at colonization was made by Ponce, who sailed with a company of colonists, among whom were some priests. The probable location of this short-lived colony was Charlotte Harbor on the west coast of Florida; this is therefore the spot where the holy sacrifice was offered up in our country for the first time. Not till 1565, however, was a permanent colonization effected, when Menendez founded St. Augustine, which is thus the oldest city as well as the oldest Catholic parish of the United States. The interval of fifty years between Ponce and Menendez exhibits a persistent but fruitless attempt to establish the cross on the soil of Florida.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Monarch anxious for some time to see the war ended.

### SOME QUICK WORK.

The men of St. Teresa parish, Covadale, Ohio, are being congratulated on the completion of their new church in twenty-one days. The building having been constructed by a corps of 200 volunteer workers under the supervision of Rev. Joseph B. Mueller, the pastor. Fifty men worked one day and fifty the next, Sunday being devoted to mauling and inspection.

## AMERICA

Was First to Invite Oblates of  
Mary Into the Mission  
Field.

Centenary Celebration and Dedication of Their House of  
Studies.

Have Faced and Overcome Both  
Material and Spiritual  
Difficulty.

### THEY FOUNDED MANY MISSIONS

The recent celebration of the centenary of the Oblates and the dedication of their House of Studies at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., attracted much attention. It is worthy of note that the first invitation to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate to labor in the foreign missions came from America. In 1831 Bishop Dubois, of New York, then in Europe, set forth the pressing needs of the vast territory within his jurisdiction, and the general chapter of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate held in the same year, lent a favorable ear to the appeal. It was not, however, until ten years later that it was found possible to send the first Oblates into the foreign missions. Then Canada was the chosen field of labor. In 1841 a community of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate was established in the city of Montreal, and for the past seventy-five years Oblate missionaries have preached the word of God in every portion of the vast Dominion of Canada. No tongue can tell the pen fittingly describe the sublime story of these years of unbroken missionary labors.

The foundation of parishes, the preaching of missions and the evangelization of the native tribes offered the widest scope to the work of the Oblates. Just sixty years ago the Oblates turned their eyes toward the mission fields of what was then the great lone land, that wild north land, the Canadian Northwest. A journey of sixty days on foot and in snow, the staggering endless prairie, the mountain range whose summit seemed to reach the sky, physical torture, sensory indifference, mean ingratitude—these and numerous other obstacles, both in the temporal and spiritual, beset the missionaries of the pioneer Oblate. But he tarried not, nor faltered; thirst for glory burned him up, zeal for the souls of God's kingdom consumed him, and no page in the history of the church is more full of thrilling stories of heroism and sacrifice than these men of God, giving up home and friends and kindred, laid deep and lasting the foundations of the Catholic church in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the yet unorganized territories in many of the Arctic Circle. The lives of saints have been lived there, and only the great day will reveal in the trials of their existence the triumphs of their reward.

Texas was the scene of the earliest missionary labors of the Oblates in the United States, and from the year 1849, when the first Oblate missionaries began their labors at Brownsville, up to the present moment when well nigh a hundred members of this community are laboring in that vast State, their work forming a mean part of the history of Catholicity in that portion of the Lord's Vineyard. A half-century ago they founded some of the earlier missions in the States of Oregon and Washington. They have since assumed spiritual responsibility in many of the most inviting sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska; their work in Massachusetts and New York is writ so large that he who runs may read, while throughout the whole country they are known as most successful and successful preachers of missions.

### ENTERTAIN SALESMEN.

The salesmen of the Louisville Varnish Company were entertained at dinner at the Tyler Hotel Wednesday night and later at a theater party at Mayfield's. The dinner followed business sessions at the company's plant, at Fourteenth and Maple streets, where the annual meeting began the first of the week and lasted several days. Thursday night the salesmen were guests of President P. H. Callahan at a banquet at the Pendennis Club. The entertainment was arranged by Joseph A. Fuglelin, in charge of the jobbing and dealers' trade, and T. F. McGuire, in charge of the manufacturers' trade.